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THE SHEPHERD MEMORIAL

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The Unveiling of a Statue

to the

Memory of Alexander R. Shepherd

in front of the District Building

Washington, D. C.

May 3, 1909

Edited by

WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX

for the

Shepherd Memorial Committee

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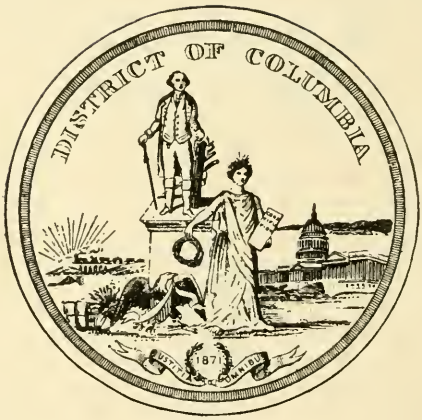

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ORDER OF EXERCISES

ASSEMBLY
Trumpeter, United States Marine Band

MUSIC—"America"
United States Marine Band

INVOCATION
Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., LL. D.

A TRIBUTE—"Shepherd and the New Washington"
Theodore W. Noyes
Chairman Shepherd Memorial Committee, Presiding

MUSIC—"Some Day"—*Wellings*
United States Marine Band
Obligato by Arthur S. Whitcomb

ADDRESS—"Shepherd and His Times"
William F. Mattingly

UNVEILING OF STATUE
By Alexander Robey Shepherd, 3D

SALUTE
First Battery Field Artillery, District of Columbia Militia

MUSIC—"The Star-Spangled Banner"
United States Marine Band

PRESENTATION OF STATUE TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Brainard H. Warner
Chairman Shepherd Memorial Finance Committee

ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE
Henry B. F. Macfarland
President Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia

PRESENTATION OF THE SCULPTOR, U. S. J. Dunbar

MUSIC—March, "Gate City"—*Weldon*
United States Marine Band

BENEDICTION
Right Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington

Music under the direction of Lieut. W. H. Santelmann

ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD

Alexander R. Shepherd

Born in the city of Washington, January 31, 1835.

At the age of 17 was apprenticed to the trade of plumber.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, volunteered with the National Rifles for three months' service.

Elected a member of the Common Council of Washington City in 1861 and made President of that body.

In 1867 he became a member of the Levy Court.

In 1870 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen.

In 1871 was appointed Vice-President, Board of Public Works.

In 1873 was appointed Governor of the District of Columbia.

He died in Batopilas, Mexico, September 12, 1902.

His funeral took place in Washington, May 4, 1903.

Interment, Rock Creek Cemetery.

Introduction.

Alexander R. Shepherd, Governor of the District of Columbia, 1873-4, died in Batopilas, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, on September 12, 1902.

Scarcely had the unexpected news reached Washington when his friends, who for years had advocated some tangible recognition of Governor Shepherd's heroic services for the National Capital, agreed that a memorial should be erected worthy of the man of brilliant results.

The Honorable Henry B. F. Macfarland, President of the Board of Commissioners, D. C., on September 13th, suggested to his associates that a statue be erected by popular subscription to the memory of Governor Shepherd in the City of Washington.

The suggestion was approved, and the Commissioners appointed an Executive Committee, of which Mr. Crosby S. Noyes was chairman, with full power to increase membership, raise funds, select design, and do whatever was necessary for the erection of a memorial.

The other members of the Executive Committee were John F. Wilkins, Frank A. Munsey, Thomas W. Smith, President of the Washington Board of Trade, and William F. Gude, President of the Business Men's Association.

The full committee met on September 18th and completed its organization by selecting Mr. Wilkins as Vice-chairman, Charles J. Bell, Treasurer, and Franklin T. Howe, Secretary.

A few days later Chairman Noyes announced the

Finance Committee, with Brainard H. Warner as Chairman, and William V. Cox, Vice-Chairman. This important committee organized without delay, the members performed their duties promptly, the public, showing their appreciation for the beginning of greater Washington, responded generously, and sufficient funds were subscribed for the memorial before the remains of Governor Shepherd were brought back from Mexico to the city of his birth.

A committee composed of Samuel H. Kauffmann, James E. Fitch, W. P. Van Wickle, B. H. Warner, C. J. Bell, C. S. Noyes, and W. V. Cox, to select the design and superintend the erection of a monument was appointed.

A number of America's foremost sculptors were invited to compete for the work.

Nine designs were submitted. That of Mr. U. S. J. Dunbar, a local sculptor, was unanimously chosen by the committee. The pedestal was awarded to the Van Amringe Granite Company, of Boston.

The new District Building at Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street, in the reservation of which the statue was to stand, being unfinished, its erection was postponed until May 3, 1909.

Mr. Frederick D. Owen was selected to take general charge, under the Committee of Arrangements, of the unveiling ceremonies. The location for the monument, with a background of beautiful buildings, made a pleasing and artistic arrangement possible.

Governor Shepherd being a city builder; the keynote of the design was the arrangement of a section to resemble the streets and blocks of a city.

Around the sections, five in number, and the speakers' stand a hand rail was placed which, at proper spacings, carried forty-five flag poles, painted pure white, and carrying halyards and an American flag for each State in the Union.

DISTRICT BUILDING

Between these poles were long loops of laurel garlands, which encircled the entire arrangement of seats, thereby forming, with the flags and the railing, a complete court, accommodating 1,200 seats. Upon each of the poles was also hung a laurel wreath which added much value to the artistic arrangement.

The decorations of the stand were simple, unique, and appropriate, being the emblazonments of the national colors, laurel wreaths and garlands, together with several United States shields. As a base, the stand was draped in white, which made the combination of colors most attractive.

The unveiling of the statue proper was likewise new and attractive; two United States Post flags were used in the ceremony, completely draping the statue, so that when Master Alexander R. Shepherd, 3d, drew the silken cord, which removed a small miniature saber from a love knot of ribbon, which encircled the flags and statue, and the top releasing cords, the folds immediately fell away from the bronze figure. The flags supported by white cords from a steel wire stretched directly overhead, were raised by four members of the High School Cadets, slowly but gracefully, while the band played the national anthem, and a battery fired a salute, the people standing bareheaded until the flags reached the top, where they floated out on the breeze during the remainder of the ceremony.

Every detail of the program was successfully carried out as planned.

Around the statue were gathered practically every person of local prominence and many who have national renown. There were representatives of the National Government, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, United States senators and representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury and others high in national administrative circles. There were the Commissioners

of the District and other officials of the Government at the head of which once stood the man to whom they were met to pay tribute. There were representatives of every civic organization in the National Capital—men who are carrying forward the plans for a Greater Washington, first practically wrought out by Governor Shepherd. There were officers of the National Guard, survivors of the National Rifles, and hundreds of others who, by their presence, simply desired to pay their respect to the man who was the master-builder of the city whose beauties and comforts they now enjoy.

On the speakers' stand, besides those who took part in the ceremonies, were the members of the family of the man whose memory was honored. That party included Mrs. Alexander Robey Shepherd, widow of the late Governor; Mrs. Edward A. Quintard and her four children, Mrs. and Miss Brodie, Dr. and Mrs. Merchant, Mrs. Wagner and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Shepherd, Alexander R. Shepherd, 3d; Mrs. C. F. Coe of New York, and Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stevens of New York.

Besides the members of the Shepherd family and the speakers, those assigned seats on the main stand were Speaker Cannon, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, Col. Spencer Cosby, Commissioner Henry L. West, Engineer Commissioner William V. Judson, Justice Job Barnard, Chief Justice H. M. Clabaugh, Senator N. B. Scott, Senator E. J. Burkett, Senator R. J. Gamble, Representative J. W. Keifer, Representative H. H. Bingham, Representative Wyatt Aiken, Senator D. N. Fletcher, Representative George F. Huff, Col. M. M. Parker, Col. George Truesdell, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General P. V. De Graw, Dr. William Tindall, President J. H. Small of the Board of Trade, President W. F. Gude of the Chamber of Commerce, Justice W. P. Stafford, Senator Wetmore, Representative J. R. Mann, and ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster.

It was a matter of profound regret to the members of the committees that the First Chairman, Mr. Crosby S. Noyes; the Chairman of the Committee on Design, Mr. Samuel H. Kauffmann, and the First Secretary, Dr. Franklin T. Howe, were not permitted to see the completion and dedication of the monument for which they worked so zealously.

Exercises.

After a couple of musical selections by the United States Marine Band, under the leadership of Lieut. William H. Santelmann, the formal ceremonies were be gun by the sounding of "Assembly." The band then played "America," and the large assemblage arose. At the conclusion of the piece, while the audience remained standing, Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, which Governor Shepherd and his family attended when residents of this city, pronounced the invocation—

"Almighty God, except Thou build the house they labor in vain that build it; except Thou keep the city the watchman waiteth but in vain. We bless Thee for this city, the heritage of Thy favor, wherein the little one hath become a thousand and the small one a great nation. Thy hand hath been our minister. Thy wisdom our guide, Thy love our sustenance, Thy power our shield and buckler.

"Thou hast made us citizens of no mean city. For its beauty, healthfulness and comfort, for its people and its homes, for its schools and colleges and churches, for its manifold ministries of charities and culture, for the success of its business, the joy of its pleasures, and the sanctity of its worship, for its history and manifold influences of patriotism, good citizenship, and national life, we render Thee our humble and hearty thanks. We bless Thee for the succession of able and devoted men

through whom Thou hast in the past years brought leadership and advancement and honor to our community. Especially do we today make mention of Thy grace in the gift of Thy servant, Alexander Robey Shepherd, whom Thou didst bring into the kingdom for such a time as this. We bless Thee for his prophetic vision and heroic energy, for his indomitable will and patriotic persistence, even for the painful struggles and misunderstandings and confusions of those early days, and for the life spared unto the other days of recognition and honor. Today in this service we bring glad tribute of appreciation and gratitude. May this statute be preserved in Thy providence to stand in perpetual history and prophecy to this people.

"We invoke Thy benediction upon his household. May his memory be a cherished joy and inspiration. Speak to all their hearts the comforts and consolations of Thy Spirit that are neither few nor small in Jesus Christ, the Resurrection and the Life. Make our citizenship faithful to the inheritance of his work, and example. Do good in Thy good pleasure unto this Zion. Peace be within her walls and prosperity within her palaces. Let pure and undefiled religion prevail. Make her walls salvation and her gates praise. Make those who rule over us to be just, ruling in the fear of God, that judgments may run down like a river and righteousness like a mighty stream. Rebuke iniquity in high places. Make it appear that Thou standest in the congregation of the mighty and judgest among the princes. Defend the poor and fatherless. Give bread to the hungry and justice to the afflicted and needy. Promote our industries. Fill our homes with the voice of joy and melody. Here enthrone Thy word. And may the voice of the Lord cry continually unto the city.

"Bless William Howard Taft, President of the United States, and all in authority, and so replenish them with Thy Spirit that their words and service may make this capital a fountain from whence shall flow the glad streams that shall make our land the city of righteousness, the holy place of the Most High. For Thy name's sake. Amen."

A TRIBUTE BY

Mr. Theodore W. Noyes.

Theodore W. Noyes, Chairman of the Shepherd Memorial Committee, presiding, spoke of Shepherd and the New Washington as follows:

Only an associate of Shepherd who stood by his side in his years of fierce struggle can picture the man whom we honor today with those personal, intimate, characteristic touches which make the perfect portrait.

Many men of the New Washington, for whom I speak, may never have seen Shepherd—not even in the homecomings of 1887 and 1895, when apparently all Washington turned out to greet him. Our impression of his great personality may spring from perusal of the pages of municipal history or from the fireside tales concerning him told by our fathers or others of the local patriarchs. For example, my own conception of his character, his controlling motive, his true greatness, is derived largely (though not entirely) from my father, who knew his inmost thoughts and plans, and who as a firm friend and a loyal Washingtonian fought for him and with him for Washington.

We of the younger generation can therefore portray Shepherd only in the broadest outlines, appreciating and emphasizing those traits in his make-up which stand out strikingly conspicuous and which impress themselves indelibly upon the observer.

Shepherd as determined force personified and Shepherd as in devoted loyalty the great and typical Washingtonian will live forever, humanly speaking, in the

minds of the men of Washington, as his physical aspect will be perpetuated by this monument of bronze and granite.

The rugged lines of face and head and figure faithfully portrayed in this statue suggest (what his whole life confirms) the man of power, of abnormal strength and energy, of elemental dominating force. In his name the characteristic emphasis is upon Alexander, the conqueror, and not upon the Shepherd. He was no gentle shepherd, as sung by the Roman poet, reclining in the shade of the wide-spreading beech and feeding milk to lambs, but he was a warrior shepherd of the type of David of old, full of concentrated nervous energy, a man who makes and overcomes enemies, a man who delights to beat down obstacles—action incarnate, power personified.

His labor of Hercules in Washington was the apparently impossible task of reconstructing the city physically and of revolutionizing its relations to the National Government against the active opposition of a host of powerful enemies and against the fearful negative force of inertia, local and national. His labor of Hercules in Mexico was to overcome the forces of nature, to remove mountains and to extract from them their treasure. But, as a test in measuring his strength, the form which his labors took is immaterial. He is of the type of the men of elemental force of all ages, who centuries apart and in widely varying environment have stamped the same imprint of personal power upon the world's records. Strip these men of what is merely external and non-essential, and the bedrock foundation is the same in all. They are the men of granite, the type of inflexible will and unconquerable spirit; men who are masters in any emergency, against whom every force of opposition, however strong and unexpected, dashes itself harmlessly.

The modern title of the master man is "Boss." Our "Boss" Shepherd is peculiar among modern bosses in that the motive of his bossship was not mercenary self-seeking, but public spirit, civic pride, the wholesome ambition to promote the welfare of his native city. He was, however, undeniably "boss" in that his indomitable spirit was master of the situation in every emergency.

Shepherd will also live in local history as the type of the loyal Washingtonian; and, through this intense loyalty, as the master-builder of the Greater Washington.

Shepherd's ambition, his controlling, absorbing purpose, was to raise his native city from the dust and to place it in the position of honor to which as the National Capital it was entitled. He burned with indignation at the sneers aimed by foreigners and other visitors at the despised capital at a time when, through the repudiation of national obligations and through the limitation of cramped local resources and ideas, the city was a national reproach. He saw the scanty population of Washington's half dozen straggling, wrangling villages staggering unaided under the burden of capital-making, broken down in the effort, helpless, hopeless. He saw the nation, which had in the beginning undertaken this task and then abandoned it to the feeble local population, watching with indifference the latter's struggle and paralyzing local development by holding constantly over the city's head the threat of capital removal. He recognized the only means of revolutionizing these conditions, and he had the courage and the will to adopt this means and to follow it unflinchingly to success. The city was hemmed in, its development was checked, access to its heritage of national affection and pride was denied by obstructing walls built high through local shortsightedness and congressional neglect. Shepherd became a mighty battering ram leveled at these obstructions. In

the crash of the collision this engine was for a time overturned and broken, but its work was done. The obstructing walls went down forever. They can never rise again.

In every atom of his make-up Shepherd was distinctly Washingtonian. Born in the National Capital, he gave the best of himself and of his powers to restore its birthright of beauty and honor and prosperity; he loved it, fought for it, sacrificed and suffered for it; he compelled the Nation to recognize and in part to fulfil its obligations to the Nation's city; he rendered impossible capital removal, and finally Washington has developed through the Shepherd-given impetus into the wonderfully attractive capital of today of which the whole American Nation is proud.

The men of the New Washington, whom I represent, can in no other way more greatly honor Shepherd than by catching the inspiration of his unselfish loyalty to his native city, his inflexible and irresistible determination to substitute honor for contempt in the world's opinion of that city, and by applying this force to the removal of present obstructions in Washington's path and to the upbuilding of the future capital. Shepherd's inspiring name and memory sound a trumpet call to arms to all Washingtonians. We may not emulate him as the man of elemental force—that strength is God-given; but we can each of us in his own way and according to his power emulate him as the typical loyal Washingtonian, righteously indignant over the city's wrongs, battling ever for its rights and the rights of its people, and in this war, filled not merely with the conventional public spirit of enlightened selfishness, but with Shepherd's spirit of devotion which drove him irresistibly forward as the city's champion, sweeping aside all obstacles, careless of what happened to himself or to others if only the victory for Washington might be won.

The New Washington, like the old, needs a Shepherd

or a revival of the Shepherd spirit. Through fair play by Congress, local cooperation and an honest and efficient municipal government much has been gained; but a vast deal remains to be accomplished.

There is another Shepherd's task in the systematic adornment of the capital, in the development of the city's park system on the wisest lines, in mastering the Potomac and utilizing it to its full capacity for the benefit of the health, trade, and business prosperity of Washington. The capital as an educational center, as the seat of a great university, must be developed until it binds to itself with college ties and links of patriotic pride the affectionate interest of innumerable representatives of the rising generation in every State of the Union. In addition to the original capital there is suburban Washington—a new city—which must be supplied with model streets, sewers, and other modern municipal equipments without unjustly oppressing either its own people or those of the old city.

It is superfluous, however, in this gathering to specify the many opportunities offered another Shepherd to promote the capital's material interests by making it notably more attractive, more healthful, more prosperous; to develop it vigorously as an educational, literary, musical, and artistic center; to gratify its high aspirations toward every form of intellectual and moral uplift. The great National City is now building, and there is room for every notable contributor to the welfare of the expanding capital—whether in Congress or in the White House or among our own citizens—to erect for himself a conspicuous and enduring monument as a creator of the Greater Washington.

Shepherd fought not only for the material Washington, but for the Washingtonian. Who in Shepherd's spirit will compel full recognition that the Greater Washington contains not only streets, buildings,

trees, and parks, but men, with duties to perform and rights to be maintained?

Since Shepherd's day, and to some extent through the influence of his labors, the scorned Washingtonians have, like the once-despised Washington, come partly into their own. They are now generally recognized as by far the largest contributors to the upbuilding of the capital. They gave of their own property that the Nation might practically own and exclusively control a national city. They donated to the Nation five-sevenths of the area of Washington. They gave the land from the proceeds of the sale of which the original public buildings were erected. Nearly all the work of street improvement and capital making which was done for three-fourths of a century was done by them. Through disregard by the Nation of its financial obligations to the capital the Washingtonians were in 1835 forced into bankruptcy in the public-spirited attempt to bear alone the Nation's burden. In the same spirit they endured in the 70's the travail of the birth of the New Washington. They have paid their proportion of every national tax, direct and indirect. They pay more per capita in city taxation, as the census reports show, than the average taxpayer in any of the ten American cities approximating Washington in size. They have risked life and shed their blood in every national war. As a border community Washington sent many of her sons to the south in the civil struggle; while to preserve the Union the first volunteers came from the capital, and Washingtonians supplied more troops in excess of their quota than any State except one. In the recent war with Spain they sent to the front a fine regiment, far exceeding their quota in numbers. They have thus placed both sacrifice of treasure and blood-sacrifice upon the Nation's altar.

In modern times of peace the public spirit of the

Washingtonian is equally in evidence whenever sacrifices of time or of energy or of money in the city's interest are required. No other American community responds more promptly or more liberally in proportion to its means to any call for aid for the distressed, whether in Russia or San Francisco or Italy or at home. Our business and professional men, the educational, scientific, literary and artistic elements of our population, our workingmen in public and private employ, our department clerks and other Government employees, our winter residents in process of conversion into Washingtonians, combine to constitute one of the strongest, most intelligent, most public-spirited and most American communities in the whole Republic.

When the Americanism of the Washingtonian is slurred he is able to reply that, owing no allegiance to a State, he is American and nothing else; American in a peculiar and exclusive sense—the most American and national of all Americans. The Nation's city is the material embodiment of the national spirit. It has flourished and it has sickened in proportion as that spirit has been strong or weak. It has been and is a vital, patriotic harmonizing force in the Republic's history, bringing together in sympathetic interest the people of the sections and the States and binding them together in the Grand Order of National Americans.

The people of the National Capital, with their record of practical and sentimental service to the Nation as good Americans and through their city as a unifying patriotic force, and with their peculiarly high standard of Americanism, are clearly entitled to fair treatment by the Nation, and surely deserve to be relieved from humiliating slurs and from disabilities not essential in the public interest which place them in certain respects on a lower plane than other Americans.

What should be the objects of a new Shepherd campaign in behalf of the Washingtonian?

First, he needs continued and ungrudging recognition by the Nation and by Congress of his public-spirited services as a capital builder, as a contributor in land and money, as a taxpayer and otherwise, to the city's development; he needs faithful fulfillment of the Nation's own financial obligations in respect to the capital, and very clearly he needs relief from slanders upon his public spirit and from undeserved slurs as a mendicant. The Washingtonian is entitled to his good name.

Second, he needs access for his sons to local means of self-support, that they may not be exiled in order to live. The establishment of light and clean manufactures like those of Paris and Vienna, and the development of local trade, wholesale and retail, must be encouraged. Then repeal or amend in the interest of the District the apportionment of offices law, so that the youth of Washington, if the most meritorious of all applicants, may have ready access to the Government departments and workshops, which for Washington take the place of iron mills in Pittsburg and the cotton, woolen and shoe factories of many New England cities. Congress by its policy of discouraging commerce and manufactures at the capital excludes all other great factories and workshops than its own, and then by the apportionment of offices law (a relic of the old spoils system, distributing offices like bandits' plunder among the States in proportion to their strength) shuts out the growing youth of the city from the classified service and from access to the only local means of self-support of this kind which it permits to exist. In the Nation's city national workshops are local. Washington is the only community in the world where employment of the local youth in the local workshops, instead of being encouraged, is prohibited; where the young man must go abroad in order to become eligible for employment at home.

Third, he needs access on equal terms with other

Americans to the Federal courts; the same right to sue in a Federal court as that enjoyed by the citizen of a State. Fourth, without disturbing national control of the ten miles square he needs representation in accordance with American principles in the national legislature, which exercises this exclusive control, and which may dispose of his property, his liberty, his life. This right, to secure which a constitutional amendment is held to be necessary, will be granted by the Nation slowly and grudgingly. But when granted it will not necessarily weaken in the least the Nation's control of the National Capital or reduce in the slightest its obligation to participate financially in the capital's development; and it can hardly be denied when the District attains a half million population of intelligent, public-spirited Americans, the goal toward which it is now speeding.

Meanwhile the Washingtonian should be scrupulously protected in the meager vestiges of representation and participation in his own government and affairs which he now enjoys by custom or by law. He should endure no slurring discrimination, new or old, which is not clearly shown to be absolutely essential to the national welfare. In his inaugural address, delivered March 4, 1841, under weather conditions which brought to him speedy death, President William Henry Harrison said: "It is in this District only where American citizens are to be found who under a settled system of policy are deprived of many important political privileges, without any inspiring hope as to the future. Their only consolation under circumstances of such deprivation is that of the devoted exterior guards of a camp—that their sufferings secure tranquillity and safety within. *Are there any of their countrymen who would subject them to greater sacrifices, to any other humiliations than those essentially necessary to the security of the object for which they were thus separated from their fellow-citizens?*"

To raise the capital and its people to the pinnacle of honor and prosperity on which Shepherd aspired to place them, Washingtonians must struggle, not only for justice from the Nation, especially as represented by Congress, but for harmony among themselves. The latter is, in fact, essential to the former, and both are necessary to the capital's victory. We must attack local inertia on the one hand and soften local discord on the other, bringing about harmonious and effective cooperation among ourselves. When the Washingtonian, proud of his city, and so loyal to it that he is ready to sacrifice personal prejudice in its behalf, works shoulder to shoulder with all other Washingtonians in promotion of the city's welfare, the obstacles to the capital's advancement will disappear as if by magic; the national obligations will be fulfilled ungrudgingly and with pride, and Washington will extend to the farthest limits of the District every characteristic feature of a modern, model capital. Shall we not, then, enroll ourselves under Shepherd's standard in the patriotic order of "Modern Founders of the Newer and Greater Washington," welding the 300,000 Washingtonians into a unit, whose motto shall be, "All Washingtonians must stand together," and who shall labor in the true spirit of Shepherd for the animate as well as the inanimate Washington, for the men of the capital as well as its streets and buildings, its parks and monuments?

And when, building on Shepherd's foundation and inspired by his example, we have made a grand reality of the ideal capital of which he dreamed and for which he fought, we shall have erected to his memory another monument more enduring and more honorable even than that of bronze which we dedicate today with music and oratory and public rejoicings.

ADDRESS BY

Mr. William F. Mattingly

OF THE WASHINGTON BAR.

One of the most ardent, influential, and loyal friends that Shepherd had, during his intense struggle, was Crosby S. Noyes, a bust of whom has been placed just within the portals of this new and beautiful Municipal building. It is fitting and proper that a son of his should have addressed you on this occasion, when the citizens of this District are paying honor to the memory of his father's dead friend.

As for myself, although conscious of my inability to do justice to the subject assigned me on this occasion, yet it is gratifying to me, by a simple reference to facts, to make known to those of you who knew him not what kind of man Shepherd was and somewhat of the difficulties with which he had to contend.

With so many monuments in this, the Federal City, erected in memory of heroes of war by a grateful Nation, it is gratifying to realize that the residents of this municipality and friends of Shepherd have caused to be erected this monument to its civic hero, this fighter and conqueror for the city of his birth.

He had to fight against the neglect, inattention, and indifference of the Congress to the duties assumed by the Nation for the benefit and welfare of the Nation's Capital; he had to fight against the inertia, fears, prejudices, and apprehensions of many worthy and well-meaning citizens, and he had to arouse the dormant knowledge, of the Congress and the people of this District, of the

fact that this was the Capital City of the United States, a wealthy, powerful, and growing nation, whose Constitution gave its Congress exclusive legislative jurisdiction over it.

His ambition was to make the Capital City worthy of the Nation, illustrative of its wealth, its power, its advancement along the lines of education and progress in the arts and sciences, and, in fact, in all that makes up civilization itself.

Conscious of being right, of his own honesty of purpose, intention, and thought, with grim determination he steadily pursued the course he had mapped out in spite of all opposition—in spite of the severest and bitterest criticism to which any man had ever been subjected; but sacrificing his personal comfort and personal fortune he continued the fight and won. The world loves a fighter and especially a victorious fighter.

This assemblage here today is evidence of the fact of public appreciation of the arduous services of the man and of a desire in the hearts of the citizens of this District to make manifest in some visible form this appreciation of a grateful people.

And now, my friends, something of the man himself and the times during which he struggled.

He was born in this city January 31, 1835. At the age of 17 he undertook to learn the trade of a plumber. His opportunities to acquire what we ordinarily understand as an education, were few; but with his wonderful brain, opportunities for an education, in fact, acquired by contact with men, by observation, experience, and thought, were many and were availed of by him, so that while he was not an educated man in a scholarly sense, yet in the broader sense of that term he was educated.

In personal appearance he was a magnificent specimen of manhood. Tall, large of frame, with remarkable

strength, broad forehead, rugged features, firmness expressed in mouth and chin, he attracted attention wherever he might be. In his presence you felt that a spirit of force emanated from the man. He possessed that rare quality which we often hear of, but seldom experience, of personal magnetism. He was quick in judgment, and quick and energetic in action; strong in his friendships and strong in his hatreds, yet with all gentle and forgiving in nature. Such is a brief and somewhat unsatisfactory idea of the personality of the man.

In order to comprehend the situation I want briefly to call your attention to the condition of this city and District at the time of Shepherd's advent in municipal affairs.

The original plan of the city under the guidance of Washington and the genius and skill of L'Enfant, the French engineer whom he had caused to be employed, shows that its founders fully realized and appreciated that in time it was to be a magnificent Capital City of a great and powerful Nation. Hence, its circles, from which radiated broad avenues bisecting the ordinary numbered and lettered streets of the city, which its founders never intended nor expected that the newly born city with a population of a few thousand would be able to develop and improve.

Congress authorized the construction of a few fine and artistic public buildings for the use of the Government, granted a municipal charter to the City of Washington, and apparently having satisfied its conscience that it had discharged its constitutional duty, left the city to get along as best it could, and continued this state of neglect until Shepherd's activities along the line of municipal and civic improvement caused it to wake up and take notice.

There were three distinct municipal legislative bodies

in this District: a Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Common Council for each of the cities of Washington and Georgetown and a Levy Court for the county outside of the two cities. These municipal bodies had been able to do but little toward the improvement of a city laid out on such broad plans. Streets and avenues were unpaved, except with cobblestones in some instances. The broad sidewalks were generally out of repair; there was no general system of sewerage; and the people were disheartened by their inability to act and by what they regarded as the neglect of the General Government. Then came the Civil War, attracting thousands to the city. Army and supply wagons and the activities which naturally centered here during the war left its highways at its close in a horrible condition, many of them utterly impassable, filled with mud and muddy pools after every rainfall, and in dry spells with every wind the dust was at times as thick as a London fog, penetrating business places and homes and human tempers. The city authorities did what they could to remedy the evils, but could not do much. Its condition as the Federal Capital was mortifying to its citizens, was considered disgraceful by visitors from other sections of the country, and by representatives of other nations who were compelled to come here was regarded with contempt and disgust. In fact, agitation for removal of the seat of government to some place in the West had begun and was increasing in strength and influence.

Shepherd, in 1861, at the outbreak of the war, with the National Rifles of this city, the first military body to invade Virginia, volunteered his services under the call of the President for three months' service. This bare statement of fact makes no impression upon your minds beyond that of knowledge of the fact, yet it is suggestive

of the character of the man—bold, independent, and self-reliant. At that time Washington was a Southern city. The sympathy of the majority of its stable citizens was with the South, and Shepherd's volunteering in the Federal service and running for membership of the Common Council on the Republican ticket, when the city was under the domination of the Federal Government, was not calculated to win for him the regard of his fellow citizens. At this sad period, when bitterness of feeling and antagonism were violent, he simply did what he deemed his duty to his country and the city of his birth demanded of him, regardless of breaking ties of friendship and consequences to himself.

In 1861, at age of 26, he was elected a member of the Common Council and was chosen president of that body. In 1867 he became a member of the Levy Court.

His attention being thus attracted to municipal affairs he naturally took a broad view of the situation, and deploring the disgraceful condition in which the city was, he concluded that a change in the form of municipal government was necessary and determined, if possible, to bring it about. The basic idea of his thought was that the administration of municipal affairs ought to be tied more closely to the National Government—the closer the better. His own idea was that the government of the District ought to be placed under one of the executive departments of the United States, preferably the Department of the Interior. But recognizing that so radical a change at once might be impracticable and utterly fail, he called a meeting of some half-dozen progressive citizens and friends who were in sympathy with him, to consider the matter and consult as to the best means of accomplishing something practical in the betterment of municipal affairs. A line of action was decided on and the result was that in 1869 a committee

of citizens was selected, of which Shepherd was a member, to draft a bill for the better government of the District.

In 1870 he became president of the Citizens' Reform Association and was elected to the Board of Aldermen. At this time the population of this city was a little less than 110,000, and of the entire District about 131,000.

This agitation for a change in the municipal governments of the District resulted in the Act of Congress of February 21, 1871, whereby the District of Columbia was created a body corporate for municipal purposes. The act provided for a Governor, a Secretary, a Legislative Assembly, consisting of a Council of 11 members; a House of Delegates of 22 members; a delegate to the House of Representatives; and a Board of Public Works.

To preserve the elective franchise, the members of the House of Delegates and the delegate to the House of Representatives were to be elected by the qualified voters: the Governor was *ex officio* President of the Board of Public Works. The 11 members of the Council and all the other officials were to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the United States. The act was to go into effect June 1, 1871. Henry D. Cooke was appointed Governor and Alexander R. Shepherd Vice-President of the Board of Public Works; and in 1873 he was appointed Governor.

That you may appreciate what ensued, I desire to call your attention to two sections of this act of Congress relative to the Board of Public Works:

"Sec. 77. The board of public works shall have entire control of and make all regulations which they shall deem necessary for keeping in repair the streets, avenues, alleys, and sewers of the city, and all other works which may be intrusted to their charge by the legislative assembly or Congress."

"Sec. 78. They shall disburse upon their warrant all

moneys appropriated by the United States, or the District of Columbia, or collected from property-holders, in pursuance of law, for the improvement of streets, avenues, alleys, and sewers, and roads and bridges."

This was the legislative authority for all that followed.

The new government being fully organized, the citizens watched, some with hope and confidence, others with apprehensions and fear, to see how the experiment would turn out.

Shepherd regarded this new municipal machinery as an instrument by means of which he could accomplish vast improvements in the physical betterment of the city, which he had long thought out and determined upon. By his strong personality, he impressed his associates and those who came in contact with him, with the correctness of his views and their feasibility. He infused not only hope, but belief and enthusiasm. By his manhood, courage, and strength of character he naturally dominated.

A bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly providing for a loan of $4,000,000, evidenced by bonds of that amount, to be used for public improvements The Legislative Assembly, applying thus early the principle of the referendum, referred it to a vote of the citizens at an election to be held November 21, 1871. At the election it was approved almost unanimously. This was encouraging and demonstrated that the mass of the voters were in full sympathy with the efforts to improve the Capital City and efface conditions which had brought it into national disgrace.

Now began Shepherd's herculean task, the doing of which is the cause of your being here today to honor the memory of the man who did it.

In the short space of three years a vast work was done. Sewers were laid. Miles of avenues and streets were

graded and paved. The trees, in which we now take so much pride, were planted.

The entire city was in a state of upheaval. He tore up the track of the railroad from the South extended across Pennsylvania Avenue at the foot of Capitol Hill and running into the old station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the early morning hours he tore down the old Northern Liberty Market House, where now stands the beautiful Carnegie Library building. He filled up the greater part of the old James Creek Canal—a filthy open sewer, extending through the heart of the city—paved it and converted it into a highway. One Saturday night he nearly buried the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the corner of New Jersey Avenue and C Street. This act was followed a few days later by an interview between him and John W. Garrett, the then president of the railroad company, at Wormley's Hotel, at the corner of Fifteenth and H Streets. At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. Garrett said to Shepherd, "Any time you are willing to accept the position of Vice-President of the B. & O. I will gladly see that you get it. You are just the man the company needs and wants." The vast improvements of which he was the dominating cause were done at a cost of about $20,000,000. Such enormous and rapid work at such heavy cost, involving the incurring of a huge debt and large assessments on real estate for special benefits, struck many good citizens with absolute horror and apprehension. Complaints were many and loud. Criticism was severe and bitter. This led to an investigation by Congress in 1874, which resulted in acquitting Shepherd of all charges involving his personal honesty and integrity, but practically convicting him of being too energetic, too farsighted, and of being at least half a century ahead of his time.

Congress, by Act of June 20, 1874, established what it termed a temporary form of government for this District. It repealed all provisions of the Act of 1871 for a Governor, a Secretary, a Legislative Assembly, a Board of Public Works, and a Delegate to Congress, every vestige of the exercise of the elective franchise, and authorized the appointment of three Commissioners. This continued until the Act of June 11, 1878, providing for the present form of government as a permanent form.

Shepherd, being thus legislated out of office, with his personal fortune seriously impaired by absorbed attention to public duties, retired to private life.

In 1879 he became interested in a mining property in Mexico, and in 1880 removed there with his family, to apply there the same energy and executive ability in the prosecution of his work that he had manifested here.

Seven years rolled by, and in the summer of 1887 it became known that Shepherd was coming East on a visit.

By this time the necessary development of the vast scheme of improvements Shepherd had inaugurated, made manifest to our citizens, what before they had heard of but had not appreciated, viz, the grand plan of L'Enfant for the Federal City. They realized that Shepherd had appreciated the genius of L'Enfant, the beauty and grandeur and appropriateness of his plan for the Capital City of what would inevitably be a great and powerful Nation, controlling the destinies of the Western Hemisphere. They realized that Shepherd had taken this conception of L'Enfant, evidenced only by a map grown old and musty among the archives in the Capitol, and by his own genius, his indomitable will, his wonderful energy and perseverance under the greatest difficulties had crystallized it on the ground and made

it visible to the eye. They realized that this city, infused with the spirit of renewed life, health, and vigor, would necessarily continue to grow and develop along the lines originally marked out for it by Washington and L'Enfant, and in the not far distant future would become the visible symbol of the greatness and power and wealth and genius of this Republic.

Realizing all these things, the citizens generally at last recognized the fact that Shepherd was the one man among them, to whom the principal credit for the achievement was due. Very many of those who had vigorously opposed him during the three years of his great labor became his admirers and friends; many of his bitterest enemies made personal acknowledgment to him that he had been right and that they had been wrong; that the great work he had accomplished could only have been done in the way he had done it.

This kindly feeling naturally resulted in the determination that on his return to the city after seven years absence in Mexico, some public recognition to the former Vice-President of the Board of Public Works and Governor of the District of Columbia, should be made of the appreciation of the citizens of the District of him and his achievements. At the expressed request of the citizens generally, the then Commissioners of the District extended to him the freedom of the city.

On the evening of October 6, 1887, a grand demonstration in his honor was given. Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to Fifteenth Street was profusely decorated; crowds lined its sidewalks; the roadway was one mass of light from fireworks of all kinds, as along its broad surface marched every civic and military organization in the city, members of various labor organizations and voluntary associations. From a stand erected south of the Treasury Department fronting the Avenue, Shepherd

reviewed this parade and, in response to loud and repeated calls for a speech, said, in part, as follows:

"My fellow-citizens, you see before you tonight a proud and grateful man, proud of a demonstration that riches could not buy nor influence command, grateful for this outpouring of thousands of hearts to welcome me back to the city of my birth and the city which I love beyond every other spot on earth. You have a city that has just commenced to grow. During the past seven years it has grown so that in the little I have seen of it I have hardly been able to recognize the city I so lately left. And your future is destined to exceed all your calculations and expectations. . . . You are on the high road to success, and I want to give you this little bit of advice: Don't quarrel among yourselves. When you do you jeopardize your best interests. Stand shoulder to shoulder and fight for the good of the District. If you do this, you will be a power invincible; you can command and conquer whatever you desire. But if you split up with intestine troubles, if you quarrel among yourselves, you can effect no grand results."

"Three cheers for the maker of Washington" were called for by some one in the crowd, and they were heartily given. Then it was "three cheers and tiger."

Continuing he said, "I must take issue with the man who called for those cheers. It is to General Grant, that dear old hero, whom we all loved, that we owe more than to any other man. To General Babcock, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, you owe more than you can realize. To dear old Governor Cooke, who has gone from us, you owe more than you can ever repay to him and his family. To my associates on the Board of Public Works, in the Board of Health and the District government, you, and the people of this country, owe a debt which you ought to be glad to repay. As for me, I am repaid tonight for all the toil and trouble I ever had in helping to build up the City of Washington. I bid you good-night, and God bless you, one and all."

On the following evening Governor and Mrs. Shepherd

held a reception at the Willard Hotel to afford their many admirers and friends an opportunity to pay their personal respects, which was largely availed of.

He returned to his work in Mexico with the good wishes of all. Some five years passed by, when, in September, 1902, the city was shocked to learn that he was seriously ill, followed shortly thereafter by the sad intelligence that he had died on September 12th. His work there had been accomplished; he had developed a large mining property; its floating indebtedness had all been paid; he felt that his further presence in Mexico was not essential and was in pleasant anticipation of returning to this city of his birth and love, when, in the mystery of Divine Providence, he was stricken down.

Of the man Shepherd was, and how he impressed all who came in contact with him, is indicated in a letter from Mr. Enrique C. Creel, recently Ambassador of Mexico to this country, written at Chihuahua, April 24, 1903. After expressing deep regret at his inability to be present at the funeral, he says:

"I wish to say that the life of Governor Shepherd in this country was one of constant work and development of a large mining camp which, with his wonderful energy, he built up and left prosperous and happy.

"He did a good deal towards strengthening the friendly connections of the people of the two sister republics; he was respected, admired, and loved by all of the Mexican people who knew him.

"He was a dear friend of President Diaz, of Governor Terasas, and other of the prominent Mexican citizens of this Republic. He was good, sound, virtuous, energetic, bright, intelligent, with a generous heart full of love for everybody, and he died surrounded by the love of his family and friends and of thousands of people for whose welfare he contributed."

Of what followed his death, most of you are familiar; of the enforced delay in bringing his body here for inter-

ment; of the long funeral pageant which escorted his remains from the Baltimore and Potomac depot on the morning of May 4, 1903, along Pennsylvania Avenue, Fifteenth Street, and New York Avenue to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. General sadness, sorrow, and regret prevailed. A feeling that something more should be done to honor the memory of the man who had done what he did, that some lasting monument in his honor should be erected to indissolubly connect his name with the history of the Federal City, so that future generations might recall what this civic hero had accomplished.

Of him it might truly be said, "*si monumentum quæris, circumspice.*" This statue is but the visible suggestion of the idea.

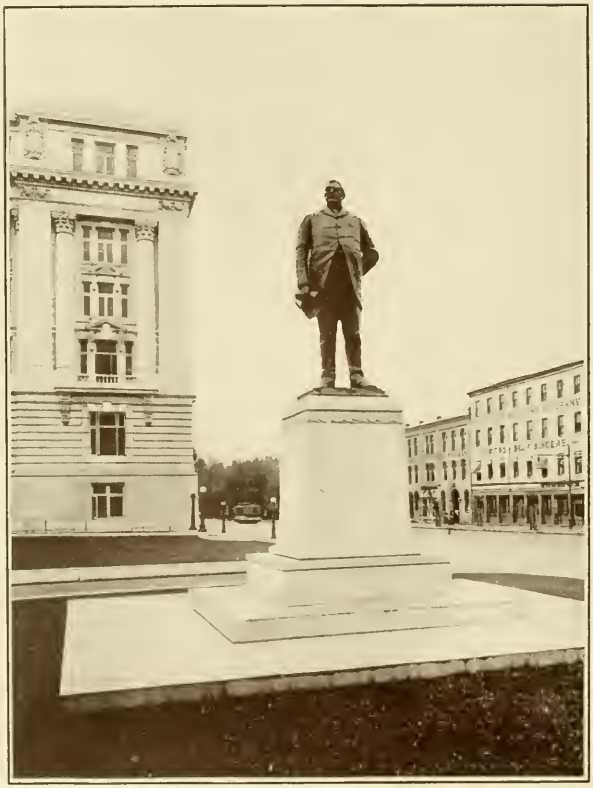

PHOTO BY U. S. J. DUNBAR

PRESENTATION OF STATUE BY

Mr. Brainard H. Warner.

B. H. Warner, Chairman of the Shepherd Memorial Finance Committee, presented the statue to the District.

Mr. Warner said:

Had Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, the lifelong friend of Ex-Governor Shepherd, who originated the plan of erecting this statue and was the original chairman of the committee, survived, he would have performed the duty which this day devolves upon me.

Today we present to the Nation's Capital the statue of a hero of peace; one who, undaunted by opposition, labored for its regeneration and recreation, and this bronze of Alexander R. Shepherd is, in the coming centuries, to say to the world that a grateful people appreciated his patriotic public services.

Nature gave him not only unusual ability, but a physical presence which commanded respect and admiration. He was a born organizer and leader of men, and when the opportunity came, enthusiastically lifted Washington from a small municipality to the rank and place of the capital city of a powerful, prosperous, and wealthy nation. To accomplish this he expended vast sums of money in a brief space of time, set aside his private interests in an earnest and loyal devotion to the cause upon which he had entered, projected plans so comprehensive that they have even yet not been fully carried out.

Washington, with its rapidly increasing attractions, is his chief memorial. His name and fame are permanently connected with its future. Time has vindicated

his prophesies and the animosities which confronted him have been obliterated. His enemies have become his friends.

Let this statue forever remind those who look upon it and who are proud of Greater Washington, that Alexander R. Shepherd, next to the father of his country, was its chief benefactor.

And now,] Messrs. Commissioners of the District of Columbia, we give to you the custody of this memorial to a valued citizen, an able and efficient public officer, a courageous and noble man.

In the course of his address, Mr. Warner took occasion to pay a compliment to Speaker Cannon, who was seated at the front of the stand.

"While we are looking for friends of the District," he said, "I want to say there is none more vigorous than my friend to my right, Speaker Cannon. We have only one Uncle Sam, and we have only one Uncle Joe."

The remark met an instantaneous outburst of applause.

ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE BY

Commissioner Macfarland

Henry B. F. Macfarland, President of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, replied as follows:

The Government of the District of Columbia accepts from the citizens of the National Capital this statue of Governor Shepherd with full appreciation. The wheel has gone the full circle round in less than a generation. The man who stands before us as though in life, rugged, capable, ready for a great task, and to do it quickly, since his day of opportunity will soon be gone, could not have imagined in the hour of his downfall that so soon the people, not the government of the District of Columbia, would set up this memorial in front of the District Building. Truly, cities are not always ungrateful, and truly the second thought of a people is almost always just. It was not strange that Shepherd's work which was like the blasting of foundations out of rock for the capital of the future and which had been done so quickly that its great cost, falling entirely upon the 130,000 people here (the National Government furnishing nothing but the authority), should have been misunderstood by those tax-payers who could not see its significance for the future because of its heavy exactions in the present. Most men take short views in public as in private affairs, and naturally enough think first of money cost to themselves. It is only strange that in less than ten years the tide of public opinion began to turn, and those leaders of the community who had faithfully supported Shepherd in prosperity and adversity,

notably among them Crosby S. Noyes, whose bust stands in the entrance to the District Building, found that their friend and his work were beginning to be rightly appraised. That Shepherd lived to see the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, to receive the freedom of the city he had served, as well as to restore his personal fortune, broken by his public service, was as gratifying to his friends as to himself, and this day their joy must overflow.

We, of the District government, upon whom the task of continuing the superstructure of this capital's greatness has come, facing our entirely different problems, can yet enter into his difficulties and appreciate better than private citizens what they meant to him. Ours is a task of administration, of well-defined policies for periods of years, of continuing the work which he began, so that we may hand it over with its improvements to our successors. It does not call for heroic measures or revolutionary activity. Shepherd had to spend in about three years on the improvement of the streets and avenues and sewers and water mains what we have spent in about twice the time on the recent extraordinary projects of improvement. He knew his time was short, and that he must do his work rapidly, even if roughly, and expensively. Shepherd had little time for organizing municipal services, and his service was long before the day of that social and economic municipal legislation which so interests and absorbs cities in our time. Our annual budget of current expenditures, now running between nine and ten million dollars, would have seemed very large in his day, just as the present prosperity of the District, which did not begin until the permanent form of government went into effect in 1878, far exceeds the promise of that period. It is a striking fact that most of Shepherd's great work was done not as Governor, but as Vice-President of the

Board of Public Works, consisting of five persons, the first Governor, Henry D. Cooke, being President ex-officio. Shepherd was Governor only from September, 1873, to June 20, 1874, about nine months. Practically, therefore, he wrought through a commission form of government, such as Congress afterwards gave the District with similar powers to those of the Board of Public Works. That board was even more like the Galveston and other city commissions modeled on the Commission of the District of Columbia. Shepherd is sometimes cited as an example of the value of what is called a single-head executive in a city. But it was not the Governor, who began the execution of George Washington's plan for the Federal City and carried it so far forward, but the man and his associates on the Board of Public Works. Undoubtedly, the efficiency of the Board of Public Works was in the minds of the framers of the Permanent Government Act of 1878, which the United States Supreme Court called "the Constitution of the District of Columbia." The thirty years' success of that law, involving the so-called compact of 1878 between the United States and the District for the payment of the expenses half and half, together with the surrender of the suffrage, and thereby the elimination of partisan politics from the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, is visible to every seeing eye which contrasts the conditions of 1878 with the conditions of 1909. The District Government Building, a model of its kind, is beautiful without and useful within, showing a full dollar's value for every dollar spent, is typical of the results of that new form of municipal government. Because the work has spread over thirty years, because it was necessarily quiet and in no way spectacular, its importance has not been apparent to all eyes. Some must be reminded, for example, that in that time $215,000,000,

or more than was expended in all the preceding seventy-eight years except for the Shepherd improvements, has been spent here. This beautiful city did not happen. The appropriations and the legislation, the constructive and administrative work necessary to make it and its government what they are, did not come by accident. All, since 1878, is the result of intense toil on the part of the successors of the Governors, supported by the citizens through their organizations and the press.

The fabric which has been building on the Shepherd foundation has now reached noble proportions, thanks to the labors of many men, into which we of the twentieth century have entered. We have passed through crises and emergencies which threatened the life of the structure. We can see clearly now that it will stand all storms. The future of this Capital is certain to be one of steady progress, increasing beauty, unfolding opportunity. The population will increase and yet will maintain its character as the most American in the United States. Some of us who are here today will see a million people in the District of Columbia and some of us will see two millions. Its wealth, now great for such a capital, will grow in geometric progression. The park system and the public architecture will be wisely developed on the right lines. Let us hope that the private architecture, especially that in smaller buildings, may be of the best type, so that we may not have the beauty of the city spoiled by ugly structures, no cheaper than those which might be beautiful. Gradually the alley slums are being reduced, and better housing will be provided either by public or private initiative. We shall continue to improve sanitary and other social conditions by legislation and administration. This is an incomplete world, but we can work towards perfection and all our plans are laid with that in view.

We rejoice that in these endeavors the District government and the District people, though they must do the actual work, and bear half the expense, have the sympathy and support of all patriotic Americans. Congress, representing the whole country, is the supreme authority, exercising the national power. Fortunately, partly by law, chiefly by custom, Congress gives the Commissioners the fullest opportunity to present the needs and plans of the District and to pass upon all propositions respecting it. Through successive years, official and unofficial relations have been established which give full opportunity for the District's voice in Congressional consideration of District affairs, through the Commissioners as the District's representatives at the Capitol. Therefore, Congress acts advisedly and with the benefit of full information. We should guard carefully the present status in the interest of the future as well as the present, so that we may not jeopardize either the compact of 1878 or the strong but delicate comity between the District and Congress which affects all District legislation and appropriations.

George Washington's noble idea of a magnificent capital now being realized before our eyes, after nearly a century of neglect and ridicule, seems entirely appropriate to us now that the Nation has proved to be the lasting one that Washington predicted, instead of another rope of sand, like the confederation which preceded it. Even Washington did not, in 1789, know that John Marshall as Chief Justice of the United States would draw out of the Constitution the powers which made the Nation endure and lesser men might well believe that the experiment would fail.

We are not hampered by such doubtful fears, but are free to believe with all our hearts in the future of the Republic and the future of its capital.

We do well today to honor once more the man who

did more than any other one man to carry out the plans of George Washington for the city which he founded and which bears his name. The statue of Alexander R. Shepherd will to the end of this city's life inspire its citizens with courage and zeal to work together for noble ends. Thus working together we can confidently expect that they will have the greatest possible success."

Chairman Noyes then presented to the audience the Sculptor, Mr. U. S. J. Dunbar, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Right Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington, and the vast audience slowly retired, praising the Statue and the indomitable Shepherd, the founder of Greater Washington.

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Victor G. Fischer	10 00
James E. Fitch	500 00
C. A. Fleetwood	5 00
Edith Fleetwood	2 50
Sarah I. Fleetwood	2 50
A. C. Floyd	1 00
James H. Forsyth	10 00
Percy S. Foster	5 00
Charles P. Freeman	1 00
H. W. Fuller	10 00
N. P. Gage	5 00
E. M. Gallaudet	25 00
Galt Bros	100 00
W. M. Galt & Co	50 00
Isaac Gans	5 00
Ferdinand Gawler	2 00
Joseph Gawler	10 00
Gibson Bros	25 00
Andrew Gleason	50 00
William A. Gordon	10 00
Karl Graff	5 00
C. C. Graham	1 00
A. S. Gray	1 00
E. N. Gray & Co	100 00
G. W. Gray	10 00
Bernard R. Green	10 00
A. Gude & Bro	20 00
Teunis S. Hamlin	10 00
Hamilton & Colbert	50 00
R. N. Harper	10 00
Geo. H. Harries	25 00
Havenner Baking Co	50 00
Paul Havenstein	1 00
W. P. C. Hazen	10 00
F. J. Heiberger	10 00
W. G. Henderson	10 00
C. M. Hendley	10 00
J. Whit Herron	$5 00
C. Heurich	225 00
F. S. Hight	10 00
J. G. Hill	25 00
Newton Hill	2 00
C. J. Hillyer	100 00
House & Herrmann	25 00
Geo. F. Huff	30 00
P. M. Hughes	5 00
Thomas Hyde	50 00
Frank Hume	20 00
Frederick Imhof	1 00
Chas. Jacobsen	5 00
B. T. Janney	5 00
John F. Jarvis	5 00
Annie E. Johnson	25 00
Chas. S. Johnson	5 00
E. W. A. Jorgensen	50 00
Judd & Detweiler	20 00
S. Kann Sons & Co	100 00
D. J. Kaufman	10 00
Rudolph Kaufmann	25 00
S. H. Kauffmann	500 00
Victor Kauffmann	20 00
Thos. T. Keane	25 00
J. R. Keene	5 00
H. A. Kelly	2 00
J. B. Kendall	25 00
E. J. Kimball	5 00
Richard Kingsman	20 00
Mrs. S. B. Kittle	1 00
M. A. Knapp	10 00
Hervey S. Knight	10 00
W. A. Knowles	1 00
George M. Kober	10 00
William Lamborn	1 00
T. A. Lambert	25 00
J. B. Lambie	20 00
Thos. E. Landon	5 00
C. A. Langley	10 00
Tolbert Lanston	10 00
Lansburgh & Bros	10 00
R. M. Larner	10 00
Chas. E. Lewis	1 00
J. E. Libbey & Son	25 00
Littlefield, Alvord & Co.	$10 00

A. Lisner	25 00
Mary S. Logan	5 00
Jno. S. Loud, U. S. A	2 50
D. Loughran	10 00
J. W. Lyons	10 00
John McElroy	10 00
Daniel McFarlan	25 00
W J McGee	10 00
McGill & Wallace	25 00
James H. McGill	25 00
C. N. McGroarty	1 00
Edith Shepherd McIlween	1 00
H. B. F. Macfarland	50 00
John P. Miller	5 00
Mackall & Maedel	5 00
John H. Magruder	10 00
W. F. Mattingly	200 00
Henry May	20 00
S. N. Meyer	5 00
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John Miller	25 00
W. S. Montgomery	5 00
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Lewis B. Moore	1 00
Mark W. Moore	25 00
Thos. P. Morgan	10 00
S. T. G. Morsell	100 00
W. B. Moses & Sons	100 00
Frank A. Munsey	200 00
Daniel Murray	5 00
Geo. F. Muth & Co	10 00
A. B. N	1 00
Natl. Elec. Supply Co	10 00
James Nolan & Sons	10 00
John H. Nolan	10 00
Crosby S. Noyes	1,000 00
F. B. Noyes	100 00
Theo. W. Noyes	100 00
T. E. Ogram	10 00
Owen O'Hare	100 00
James W. Orme	50 00
James L. Owens	5 00
James F. Oyster	10 00
R. E. Pairo	25 00
Myron M. Parker	100 00
Jos. Parris	10 00
Geo. W. Pearson	25 00
R. Ross Perry	$100 00
Frederick Pilling	35 00
Robert Portner	100 00
Samuel J. Prescott & Co	10 00
J. E. Rankin	10
E. E. Rapley	25 00
W. H. & W. W. Rapley	75 00
R. R. Rapley	25 00
Richard Rathbun	5 00
John C. Rau	10 00
Chas. Rauscher	5 00
Frank K. Raymond	2 00
O. S. Reans	5 00
F. R. Reeside	10 00
Hugh Reilly	10 00
C. B. Rheem	25 00
Chas. W. Richardson	20 00
Richardson & Burgess	25 00
W. F. Roberts	10 00
C. B. Robinson	5 00
T. E. Roessle	50 00
Cuno H. Rudolph	25 00
Rudolph & West Co	50 00
Saks & Co	25 00
F. T. Sanner	10 00
E. G. Schafer & Co	25 00
Edward S. Schmid	5 00
Chas. Schneider	10 00
J. F. Schneider	1 00
Edgar M. Shaw	10 00
N. H. Shea	10 00
F. L. Siddons	10 00
Thos. W. Sidwell	10 00
G. G. C. Simms	2 00
Henry K. Simpson	10 00
C. G. Sloan & Co	10 00
J. H. Small & Sons	25 00
R. S. Smith	1 00
Thos. W. Smith	100 00
William R. Smith	10 00
Smoot, Coffer & McCalley	10 00
E. H. Snyder & Co	10 00
Ellis Spear	10 00
W. R. Speare	25 00
W. E. Speir	5 00
Louis H. Stabler	2 00

D. J. Stafford	$10 00
O. G. Staples	50 00
O. O. Stealey	10 00
E. J. Stellwagen	100 00
A. H. Stephenson	10 00
Eugene E. Stevens	10 00
L. H. Stevens	250 00
Chas. G. Stone	10 00
M. L. Story	5 00
Mary W. Story	1 00
A. T. Stuart	10 00
C. L. Sturtevant	5 00
J. R. Sutton	2 00
G. W. F. Swartzell	25 00
R. H. Thayer	10 00
Chas. W. Thompson	1 00
Chas. G. Thorn	25 00
William Tindall	25 00
Geo. Truesdell	50 00
Tyler & Rutherford	25 00
W. H. Veerhoff	10 00
John F. Waggaman	100 00
B. H. Warner	100 00
S. Waters	5 00
Weaver Bros	10 00
Geo. B. Welch	$10 00
Jos. I. Weller	10 00
M. I. Weller	25 00
O. W. White	5 00
John B. Wight	25 00
Walter R. Wilcox	10 00
C. C. Willard	100 00
Henry A. Willard	100 00
H. K. Willard	10 00
W. Mosby Williams	10 00
A. A. Wilson	50 00
John M. Wilson	25 00
J. Ormond Wilson	25 00
J. B. Wimer	25 00
W. A. Wimsatt	10 00
Simon Wolf	25 00
C. E. Wood	2 00
Henry F. Woodard	10 00
Woodward & Lothrop	500 00
William C. Woodward	10 00
Howard S. Wyman	25 00
Walter Wyman	25 00
Chris. Xander	10 00
Anna P. Yarrow	10 00
Elphonso Youngs	5 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Statement of the Shepherd Memorial Fund from September, 1902, to November 18, 1909, by C. J. Bell, Treasurer.

Total amount of subscriptions received		$9,858.10
Interest received on bank balances		578.76
Receipts from lumber		18 00
Total expenditures as per vouchers	$10,192.67	
Printing memorial	262.19	
	$10,454.86	$10,454.86

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